

## SCORES BOND ISSUE

Senator Tillman Sees Fault in Relief Measures.

FINDS NO LEGAL WARRANT

He Creates Mirth in Senate with References to "Ananias Club" and Clearing House Certificates—Says South Demands Currency Reform that Shall Secure Safety.

Not quite so spectacular as in some of his former utterances on the same floor was the speech of Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in the Senate yesterday upon the action of the administration in issuing Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates for the purpose of relieving the recent financial stringency.

However, the Senator frequently brought laughter from the crowded galleries and smiles from many of his colleagues by his references to the "Ananias Club" and some phases of the recent flurry, and convinced many of his hearers that however desirable the government relief measures may have been, they were not, strictly speaking, in keeping with the Federal statutes.

After reciting facts to show the great material prosperity of the country at the time of the crisis, and alluding with the sarcasm to the Dingley tariff law and protection in general, the Senator related the causes leading up to the flurry and the incidents which marked it.

## Scores Treasury Delay.

He said: "Presently we were informed that the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to having placed practically all the ready money at his command at the control and for the assistance of banks in New York and elsewhere, but mostly in New York, felt constrained to increase the amount of ready cash in sight or available by issuing bonds—Panama loan bonds and 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness. The bids were called for and sent in. But there was some strange delay in announcing who had succeeded in getting these government securities.

There is already in the land, Mr. Tillman declared, a feeling that the Secretary of the Treasury has at least violated the spirit of the law, if he has not ignored the letter thereof.

"We have upward of \$25,000,000 in the Treasury to-day not appropriated," he continued, "and therefore subject to draft for the current expenditures. In there any need for increasing the public debt at this time for building the Panama Canal or to meet current expenditures?"

**Pertinent Inquiry from Georgia.** "To illustrate the concrete proposition best, some of these people in the country, these cornfield lawyers, these cornfield financiers, have a very shrewd way of getting at the meat of things, and one of my correspondents down in Georgia has summarized and epitomized the entire situation in a letter written to me the 25th of November, as follows:

"I, a poor R. Tillman, of Georgia, S. C. say: I take this liberty of asking you to tell the American people when Congress assembled why it is that the banks can issue interest-bearing notes (clearing house certificates) and force the people to take them in settlement of debts, while when the government issues notes it has to make them interest-bearing in order to get the banks to accept the free use of them. Respectfully, J. R. CRESSWELL."

Senator Tillman then referred at length to the visit to the White House of "one of the President's cowboy admirers, Mayor Dahlgren, of Omaha, who had a special entrance when he applied for admission, although it was Cabinet morning, and in reading Dahlgren's interview after the meeting, printed widely in the newspapers, to the effect that the President was glad if he had been responsible for the revelation of the rottenness of certain financial circles, declared that he was well aware that the cowboy mayor had incurred the imminent danger of joining the Ananias Club.

## Wall Street the Sick Man.

Senator Tillman continued: "Of course the responsibility for the conditions which confront us is a very important thing for us to consider; almost as important as to how we shall find a remedy or relief for this sick man. The Treasury of the United States is not sick. It is the fellow in Wall Street who is out of fix. I do not hesitate to say if it were not for the intimate association and connection and domination of Wall Street with the Treasury of the United States and its administration we need not worry ourselves about this so much. But when there are so many facts bearing on this case which go to show that the control of Wall Street in our financial affairs is this chamber and at the other end of the Capitol—certainly in the Treasury Department—is paramount, as to the location of the responsible man, 'the man who struck Billy Patterson,' so to speak, who struck the American farmer, the American cotton grower, and the American miner, and who has brought us to this paralyzing, chilly condition, we want to find out who he is.

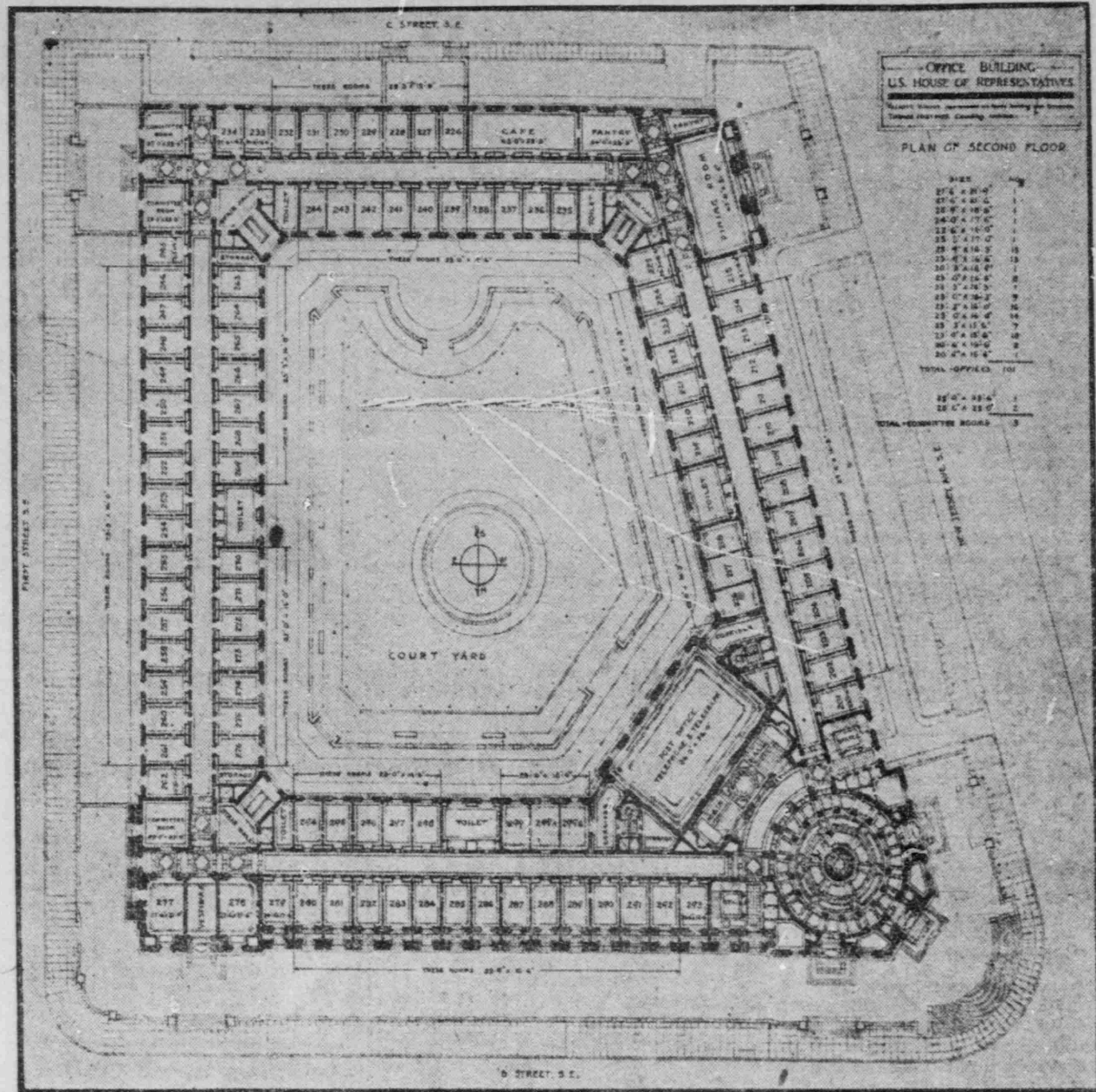
## Treasury a Friend in Need.

"I said a little while ago, and I believe statistics will prove it, that whenever there has been any stringency whatever in Wall Street in regard to currency and the banks found themselves tied up, hard up, as the phrase might be, all they had to do was to telephone or whisper into the Treasury at Washington, 'Send me ten or twenty or thirty or forty million dollars or some other money, I am awfully tight-to-day,' and at once the whole machinery was set in motion to transfer from the Treasury of the United States the subtreasury money paid into it by the taxation to support the government here and to carry on our proper governmental affairs, to be paid over to aid and abet and help these gamblers in putting up prices or putting them down, as the case might be, so that they could unload on any innocent purchaser whenever any innocent man, any 'lamb' came in."

## Has Fun with Certificates.

Of clearing-house certificates, the Senator had quite a collection, and he created great mirth in the chamber when, with a mien of mock severity, he strode toward Senator Overman, whose broad smile showed that he enjoyed the humor of the incident, and shaking the certificate at him, said: "Here is a blessed looking specimen. (Exhibiting.) It looks like what you people would call Confederate money, with which I was very familiar when I was a boy—a shin plaster—and yet they are issued by the national banks. When there are some of us who would prefer to have Uncle Sam's money, with the legal tender quality on it, payable for debts or receivable for taxes, suppose we will be howled down as wanting that currency. But as between this (exhibiting)—look at it. I am going to have it engraved in the Congressional Record if they can do it without destroying it, because it costs a dollar, and I do not propose to lose a dollar for enlightening you people on that side." (Laughter.) Taking another from his batch, Mr.

## FLOOR PLAN OF NEW HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BUILDING.



QUARTERS IN IT TO BE DRAWN FOR BY LOT ON JANUARY 9.

The members of the House will shortly participate in another lottery, similar to the drawing for seats which occurred on the opening day of the session. The drawing will take place January 9.

The Special Committee on the Allotment of Rooms in the new House building yesterday submitted its report, which embodies a plan for the selection of rooms for individual members not chairmen of committees by lot. There are in the neighborhood of 300 rooms which will be assigned in this manner. The committee has made reservations for such committees as will be assigned to the new building, and the rooms which they will vacate in the Capitol proper will be turned over to committees which are to remain in the Capitol to enlarge the space which they now occupy.

It is expected that the new structure will be ready for occupancy shortly after Congress reassembles following the holiday recess.

Communication between the new building and the Capitol will be through a tunnel in which tram-cars will be operated.

In the report it is shown that the rooms have been disposed of as follows: 36 rooms to 17 committees; 4 committee stenographers; 30 reserved for assignment; 2 reserved for dining-room; 75 on first floor, 77 on the second floor, 84 on the third floor, and 101 on the fourth floor for allotment to members.

On the first floor, rooms have been assigned to committees as follows: Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, 102; Disposition of Useless Papers in Executive Department, 106; Revision of Laws, 108, 109; Military Affairs, 113, 114, 115, 116; Election of President, 118, 119, 120; committee stenographers, 128, 129, 130.

On the second floor, Rivers and Harbors, 232, 233, 234, and room at southwest corner; Territories, 245 and room adjoining; Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 278, 279; Militia, 288; on Expenditures in Interior Department, 291.

Third floor, Invalid Pensions, 300, 307, 308, 309; Claims, 322, and room at southeast corner; Public Lands, 348, and room on south; Elections, No. 2, 323, 324; Patents, 330, 331. Special hearings, room on the northeast corner.

Fourth floor—Committee on Banking and Currency, 441 and room on southeast corner. Agriculture, 462 and room on South.

As the result of these assignments, the following changes are recommended in the Capitol proper: That the chief clerk of the House get the room now occupied by the Committee on Military Affairs; Committee on Expenditures in Agriculture, Department use the room now occupied by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws; that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce get the room now used by the Committee on Public Lands.

The official stenographers of the House are assigned to room 6 now occupied by the stenographers for committees, and the journal clerk of the House gets the room now occupied by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

More room is wanted for the Speaker and minority leader. It is believed that some arrangement will be made at the end of the session for the accommodation of both.

## YESTERDAY IN CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

Senator Tillman spoke on the government measures to relieve the recent financial stringency.

Senator Gallinger introduced a bill for a temporary trunk to the New Union Station and other District measures.

Senator Teller introduced the report of the commission which investigated complaints of the Mexican Kikapo Indians, with recommendations for action against those who have mistreated them.

Senator Culberson introduced a resolution calling upon the Finance Committee to investigate and report measures to prevent a recurrence of the recent financial stringency.

The two Senators from Oklahoma were sworn in.

The Senate, at 3 p. m., went into executive session, and at 3:30 adjourned until noon today.

## HOUSE.

Speaker Cannon announced the Committee on Appropriations and the enlargement of several important committees.

Decision was made to adjourn on December 17 until January 9.

Committee reports House office rooms will be allotted on January 9.

Electric engines may be recommended for use in new tunnel.

## FOR UNION STATION TRACKS.

## Gallinger Introduces Bill for Temporary Line—Other Measures.

Senator Gallinger yesterday introduced a bill providing for the construction of a temporary trolley line from the intersection of North Capitol and C streets to the New Union Station, to accommodate the traveling public until such time as permanent tracks to the station may be secured.

Senator Gallinger and his colleagues on the District Committee are realists. The permanent track measure cannot pass without a fight, and they are determined to do all in their power to secure temporary communication so that the public need not wait while Congress is fighting over the details of the permanent plan. The bill will probably be taken up soon after the Christmas recess, and there is an excellent chance that it will pass. It differs from Representative Sims' bill, pending in the House, in that it requires the traction companies to erect the line instead of the terminal company.

A bill to extend the time allowed the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad to construct its line from Chevy Chase to Georgetown was offered in the Senate by Senator Gallinger. It proposes to extend the time until December 23, 1908, from June next, when the work was to have been completed.

Another bill introduced by Senator Gallinger provided that all firms or persons other than national banks, savings banks, trust companies, and real estate brokers, which lend money in the District, shall pay an annual license of \$3.00 and deposit a bond of \$5,000. It is aimed at those who lend money at high rates on personal effects. The penalty for its violation is made from \$5 to \$200.

## HOUSE READY FOR VACATION.

## Holiday Recess Will Begin Next Saturday.

From December 21, which is next Saturday, until January 6, which falls on Monday, Congress will have no work to do, for adjournment will be taken for the Christmas recess.

In the House there will be a session on Thursday, when the personnel of the committees will be announced. No other business will be transacted. Already many of the members are leaving for home.

Mr. Tawney, who was called to his home by the illness of his son, and who was responsible for the announcement of the make-up of the Committee on Appropriations, introduced a resolution providing that the employees of the House be paid their regular salaries on Thursday.

An attempt by Mr. Landis to have the printing bill amended in a slight regard was not permitted. The number of bills introduced was the lowest of the session.

## MUDD TO GET OLD BERTH

Maryland Republican Slated for District Committee.

J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, Will Also Look After the Local Affairs.

Three Republican members who are pretty sure to go on the House District Committee are Sydney E. Mudd, of Maryland, a former member; Edward L. Taylor, of Ohio, serving his second term and a member of the committee last session, and J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania.

The Democrats had expected but one place, and that, by rumor, had been given to C. C. Carlin, from Alexandria. Whether Mr. Cannon will think it would interfere with "geography" of putting on Mr. Mudd, from Maryland, remains to be seen.

With the increase of one new member granted by the Speaker, at the urgent request of Mr. Williams, the minority leader, it is possible the new man may also be a Democrat. As it stands, there are six Republican vacancies, caused by retirement. In addition, there will be a seventh Republican appointment by reason of the advancement of William S. Greene, of Massachusetts, to the chairmanship of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, of which he is ranking member because of Gen. Grosvenor's defeat.

Ohio had one member on the majority side, Jacob A. Beidler, whose place falls to Taylor, and E. De V. Morrell was the Pennsylvania member whose place Mr. Moore will fill. The defeated minority member was Marcus C. L. Kline, of Pennsylvania.

## WOULD SEGREGATE INSANE.

Clark Wants Criminal Patients Out of St. Elizabeth's.

Representative Clark, of Florida, yesterday introduced a bill in the House providing for the removal of the criminally insane from the government hospital in Anacostia.

The bill also provides that no criminally insane persons shall be incarcerated there in the future, and that the government must make arrangements for the quartering of such unfortunate in places decided by the Attorney General.

It also provides that at some future time, estimates may be obtained regarding the cost of a hospital in or near Atlanta, Ga., where such cases may be treated. The purpose of the bill is the same as one introduced last year by Mr. Clark, and is also in line with the reports of the commission which investigated conditions there and reported that the two classes of insane patients should be segregated.

## A DAINTY, DELICIOUS HOLIDAY GIFT.

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Absolute Purity, Superior Quality and Wholesomeness guaranteed.

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

In new and exclusive designs; also a large assortment in hand-painted satin boxes and baskets, by well known artists. The most beautiful and artistic ever shown in the city. Insure before selecting holiday gifts.

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## TRAIN NEGRO'S HANDS

Senator Newlands Proposes Change in Schools.

AN EXAMPLE FOR THE SOUTH

Wants Model System of Training Inferior Race Established Here as Nucleus for National Aid in South's Efforts to Solve Problem. No Intrusion, but Co-operation.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, who will be one of the new Democratic members of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, has a plan for the improvement of the District schools as regards the teaching of colored pupils.

He would readjust the curriculum of those schools which are devoted to the instruction of the negro youth so as to train pupils of that race for the particular branches of activity into which alone they are admitted, as a rule, upon the present social plane of their race, and to which he believes their mental calibre predestines them.

Senator Newlands yesterday outlined his views on this subject as follows:

"My idea is that the District of Columbia should furnish a model system to all the Southern States for the training of colored children. It should be, not a fanciful system, but a practical one. What the colored race requires is self-control, and self-control can only be secured through discipline and training.

## Substitute for Plantations.

"It is a well-known fact that the colored servants of to-day are not as well trained as were the servants of slavery times. Under the old system of slavery, every plantation was a training school, in which discipline was maintained. The colored race has lost this training, and no adequate training has been substituted for it.

"The best training for an inferior race is the training of the hands in industrial pursuits and in the trades. If this is taken care of, the head will take care of itself. We should institute in the District of Columbia practical training schools for the colored children which, with their present intelligence, will fit them for the vocations for which they are suited. And if such a model system is adopted here, it will doubtless be followed throughout the Southern States.

## Enfranchisement a Failure.

"We could, through our Agricultural Department, extend a system of national aid to State schools, such as we have given to State agricultural colleges, and thus further the useful and practical development of a race which ought to have been regarded, after emancipation, as the wards of the nation. The elective franchise, intended as a benefit, has proved to be their undoing. It is time to start over again, and it is time for the nation to come to the assistance of the Southern States in the solution of what should have been the start has been regarded as the nation's problem.

"I do not mean by this that national action in the South should be intrusive or independent of State control. It should largely be auxiliary—the agencies chosen should be the State agencies for education now existing. If the Agricultural Department could have sufficient appropriations for this purpose, and could use its machinery in each one of the Southern States in aiding the State authorities in this great work, the nation could be helpful without being intrusive.

## Make Start in Washington.

"We should commence, however, in Washington, which, with its large colored population, could be made the starting point of a general system of training for colored children, such as I have suggested.

"And, in speaking of manual training, I mean to include farming and other such pursuits, as well as the mechanical vocations.

"I should like to see named a commission, composed of such men as President Pritchett, late of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to examine the school system of the District of Columbia, and make recommendations as to desirable changes. I am sure that President Roosevelt, if the power were given to him by Congress, would appoint an excellent commission for this purpose.

## Would Imitate Germany.

"Regarding the public school system of Washington, my belief is that we should do something to imitate the industrial training now pursued in Germany. There they have all kinds of industrial and trade schools, and their system is producing men who are thoroughly fitted for their vocations. This has been one reason for the great industrial advance made by Germany of late years."

## BURKETT EXAMINES EVIDENCE

## Submitted Against Chancellor.

Senator Burkett, of Nebraska, who is leading the effort in the Senate to end the present school controversy and make such changes as will prevent its recurrence, has carefully examined all the evidence submitted in the trial of Supt. Chancellor.

While the Senator, with his usual reticence upon questions pending before the Senate which have not been determined, will not express for publication his conclusions as a result of this examination, he is understood to have told others that, in his opinion, no evidence had been detected by the board of education's proceedings that would convict the accused man before any unbiased tribunal.

## WILL DISCUSS CAR TRACK.

## Smith Plans Call on Terminal Company To-day.

Representative Smith, who will be chairman of the House District Committee, will this morning confer with the officials of the Washington Terminal Company to see whether or not the company will comply with the terms of the Sims bill for temporary tracks from the station to C street, and just what they would expect to do in case the bill is permitted to go through.

Mr. Sims, who introduced the measure providing that the terminal company construct the tracks, so the passage of the bill might not be blocked by amendments, will probably accompany him.

Neither is sure the terminal company would be wholly satisfied with such a bill, but if found agreeable to the officials, it is barely possible it may come up for unanimous comment when the House reassembles Thursday.

Terminal company officials decline to discuss the matter until it has been laid before them officially.

## Authorizes Mineral Exhibit.

Senator Sunderland, of Utah, yesterday introduced a bill authorizing the Director of the Geological Survey to prepare an exhibit on the mineral resources of the United States for the international exhibition of mining, which is to be held at Madison Square Garden from May 25 to June 20, 1908.

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\$12.50 Overcoats ..... \$8.75  
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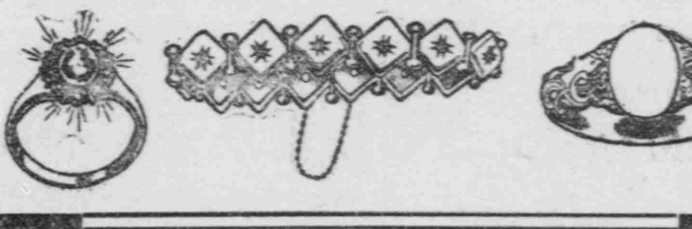
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## THREE NEW MEMBERS.

## Personnel of Committee on Appropriations Given Out.

The personnel of the new Committee on Appropriations, announced yesterday by Speaker Cannon, is but little changed.

The place of Lucius N. Littaur, of New York, is filled by Edward R. Vreeland, whose berth on the Committee on Naval Affairs will go to J. Van Vleeten Olcott. That of John A. Sullivan, Democrat, of Massachusetts, is taken by Eaton J. Bowers, of Mississippi. Swager Sherley, of Kentucky, is the new member of the committee, getting the place of George W. Taylor, of Alabama.

Two former Alabama representatives are now out of the House—Bankhead, who went to the Senate, and Bowie, who was defeated. The former was on the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and Rivers and Harbors, while Bowie was on the Agriculture Committee.

The Appropriations Committee, as it now stands, is as follows: James A. Tawney, Minnesota, chairman; Henry H. Bingham, Pennsylvania; Walter P. Brownlow, Tennessee; Washington Gardner, Michigan; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Walter L. Smith, Iowa; Joseph V. Graft, Illinois; Abraham L. Brick, Indiana; J. Warren Keifer, Ohio;

Martin B. Madden, Illinois; Edward B. Vreeland, New York; Republicans: Leonard Livingston, Georgia; Stephen Brundage, Jr., Arkansas; John J. Fitzgerald, New York; Swager Sherley, Kentucky; Albert S. Burleson, Texas, and Eaton J. Bowers, Mississippi, Democrats.

This is the fourth committee so far announced, the others being on rules, mileage, and banking and currency.

## WANTS FINANCIAL MEASURES.

## Senator Culberson Demands Inquiry as to Causes of Stringency.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, offered the following resolution in the Senate yesterday:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, directed forthwith to inquire fully into the causes of the present financial stringency and at as early a date as practicable make a report thereof to the Senate with such recommendations as in the judgment of the committee will bring speedy relief from existing conditions, prevent their recurrence, and properly conserve the legitimate business and general interests of the country."

The resolution was read, but its immediate consideration was prevented by an objection offered by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who called attention to the fact that Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, was absent.

## OPEN EVENINGS

ROCKERS AS GIFTS

THIS \$3 ROCKER, \$2.25

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